

# POMMAR



## Annual Report Year IX 2003



*photo: Mila Petrillo*

**Partners of the Americas  
Program for At-Risk Youth in Northeastern Brazil  
Cooperative Agreement # 512-A-00-94-00010-00**



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## **BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT TO POMMAR'S YEAR 2003 REPORT**

Partners of the Americas is pleased to present this **2003 Annual Report** to USAID, covering program activities through October 2003 as a result of USAID's request for early submission of the Annual Report. Through its Cooperative Agreement (512-A-00-94-00010-00) with USAID and the Displaced Children and Orphan's Fund (DCOF), Partners has been implementing the POMMAR At-Risk Youth Program in Northeast Brazil since September 1994, adding in 1997 the nation's capital, Brasília (in addition to municipalities listed below in reference to the Trafficking in Persons program area). POMMAR directly invests USAID funds and leverages additional resources to contribute to the effective implementation of laws, policies and NGO-driven services to guarantee and protect the rights of children and youth, principally ages 7-18 (POMMAR's HIV/Aids Program serves children/youth ages 0-24), contributing to their full and healthy development as citizens.

The purpose of this Report is to present the activities and accomplishments achieved through an intensive team effort directly associated with 33 NGOs (34 service projects), as well as diverse coalitions, forums and networks, over the year 2003. Made possible by USAID funding and institutional collaboration, these results stem from a broad range of technical and financial investments in the metropolitan areas of Fortaleza, Recife, Salvador and Brasília (as well as the cities of Pacaraima/RR, Rio Branco/AC, Manaus/AM, Feira de Santana/BA, Campina Grande/PB, Corumbá/MS and São Paulo/SP), through which POMMAR responds to the goals, objectives and indicators both program-wide and tied to each strategic program area.

This Report also forms the basis for activities to come in the year 2004, the program's tenth and final year of implementation. The final quarter of 2003 and the first three quarters of 2004 will involve conclusion of sub-recipient contracts for NGOs and coalitions to implement direct services to POMMAR's target beneficiaries. These activities will be complemented by technical assistance and capacity building (focused on the strengthening and expansion of direct services), as well as sustainability and resource mobilization/diversification), systematization of effective practices and subsequent dissemination of tools/publications.

## THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

The Northeastern and Northern regions where POMMAR is implemented are considered the poorest and most inequitable regions of Brazil. The focus on the Northeast is based on social indicators regarding the extreme vulnerability of children and youth, especially in the three largest metropolitan capitals (Recife, Salvador and Fortaleza). At the same time, Brasilia serves as an opportunity for testing methodologies and contributing to social programs in the Federal District. Other target areas in the Northern and Northeastern regions are tied to the Trafficking in Persons (TIP) component, where a high incidence of internal and international trafficking has been identified through research.

Based on year 2000 data, youth have become one of the largest population groups in Brazil's demographic history. Of the 12 million unemployed Brazilians (equal to 11.7% of the EAP – Economically Active Population), 6.5 million are youth between 16 and 24 years of age. This group is a clearly a priority for society and development agents, especially when one considers the fragile public education system and basic services. In addition to severe problems in access to quality education, the public school system turns out students who lack the fundamental base necessary for overcoming the many challenges to overcoming poverty, let alone to ensure success in the labor market. These are the excluded and disadvantaged youth that urgently need effective solutions to overcome barriers.

This class of disadvantaged Brazilians is primarily made up of youth that live in downtown streets, urban centers and outlying impoverished urban communities. Their life conditions are characterized by extremely low scholastic and individual/family income levels, as well as constant threats to their healthy development – drugs and drug trafficking, domestic and street violence, worst forms of child labor, sexual violence and commercial sexual exploitation (“child prostitution”), lack of public health services. Indicators clearly show the dearth of effective public policies/programs to respond to the diverse needs of so many young people. Notwithstanding the progress made, especially in increasing access to education, there is still much to improve at the level of public policies and services, as well as civil society initiatives.

POMMAR's ten target municipalities present diverse and challenging realities. Each area was selected based on extreme conditions of social and economic exclusion, as well as high levels of violence – especially sexual violence – against children and youth. In broad terms, following are some of the key characteristics of each geographic target area:

- Fortaleza: With a population of 2,141,402 (2000 Census) and ranked second among NE capitals in concentration of income, 46% of the children live in families whose income is below half-minimum wage. Among children between 10 and 14 years of age, 4.8% are illiterate and 38% have had less than four years of schooling. One third of Fortaleza's population live in the city's more than 600 slums (*favelas*), in spite of recent improvements in social conditions, especially in school enrollment. The HIV/Aids pandemic, largely associated with poverty and low levels of schooling, is a growing phenomena among Fortaleza's youth, ranked 13<sup>th</sup> among Brazil's cities and where 80.8% of the notified cases affect people from 20-44 years of age.
- Recife: With a population of 1,422,905 (2000 Census), Pernambuco's capital also presents social indicators that are equally disconcerting – 45% of the children live in families whose income is below half-minimum wage and, in spite of recent improvements in social conditions, especially in school enrollment, 6.2% of children between 10 and 14 years of age are illiterate and 44% have had less than four years of schooling. Only 84.3% of youth, ages 15-17, attend school. The HIV/Aids pandemic is also a growing phenomena among Recife's youth, ranked 12<sup>th</sup> among Brazil's cities and where the rate of infection has grown from 2/100,000 inhabitants during 1985-1989 to 16/100,000 inhabitants during 1997-2000.
- Salvador: With a population of 2,443,107 (2000 Census), Salvador's social indicators outrank the other NE capitals targeted by POMMAR, though the difference is small. For example, 43,4% of the children live in families whose income is below half-minimum wage; 4.2% of children between 10 and 14 years of age are illiterate and 43.7% have had less than four years of schooling. Only 88.5% of youth, ages 15-17, attend school. The HIV/Aids pandemic is also growing among Salvador's youth, ranked 8<sup>th</sup> among Brazil's cities – the highest in the NE region. Officials believe that sub-notification is a serious problem in Salvador.
- Brasilia: With a population of 2,051,146 (2000 Census), the Federal District is in a more favorable position, in comparison to the NE capitals, however the needs of the at-risk child and youth population are critical in specific geographic and demographic sectors of the metropolitan area. While 24,6% of the children live in families whose income is below half-minimum wage and there have been recent improvements in social conditions, especially in school enrollment, 1.4% of children between 10 and 14 years of age are illiterate and 30.2% have had less than four years of schooling. In addition, only 86.7% of youth, ages 15-17, attend school. Brasilia is ranked 9<sup>th</sup> among Brazilian cities in relation to notification of HIV/Aids cases, with 20,4% of these cases in the central area (*Plano Piloto*) and 15,9% concentrated in the outlying area of *Ceilândia*.

- Pacaraima: This municipality is in fact part of the indigenous reserve area as designated by the federal government, sharing a border with the Venezuelan city of *Santa Elena do Uairém*. Of its 55,000 inhabitants (2000 Census), 55% are between the ages of 0-19 years. The *PESTRAF* TIP research identifies it as a interstate juncton and significant route for the trafficking of women and youth for sexual exploitation, especially to mines that remain in operation across the Venezuelan border, and as a launching point for trafficking to other countries, such as Holland and Spain.
- Manaus: With a population estimated at 1,403,796 inhabitants (2000 Census), Manaus reached notoriety in 1997 in the international press for an alarmingly high number of cases of sexual exploitation of children and youth. The *PESTRAF* TIP research identifies Manaus as a principal sending location for girls that are trafficked along the Rorainópolis-Caracará-Boa Vista-Pacaraima-Venezuela route and to destinations beyond, including cases of falsification of victims' identification documents. Almost 33% of the cases addressed by the *Sentinela* Centers in the first semester of 2003 are related to sexual exploitation.
- Rio Branco: The 2000 IBGE Census puts its population at 253,059 inhabitants, with close to 118,000 between the ages of 0-19 years. The *PESTRAF* TIP research identifies trafficking of girls to the Bolivian city of Cobijas, via Interstate 317, through the cities of Brasília and Assis Brasil, as well as to the neighboring state of Rondônia along Interstate 364. Of the 102 cases of violence in the *Sentinela* Center in the first semester of 2003, more than 12% involved sexual exploitation, with a strong concentration of girls from the central-eastern part of the municipality.
- Corumbá: The largest municipality in the state, it shares borders with seven neighboring municipalities and the countries of Bolivia and Paraguay, specifically the municipalities of Puerto Quijaro and Puerto Suarez. Coumbá is also known as a principal entry point for narcotics from Bolivia into Brazil and to other international destinations. Among its population of 95,000 inhabitants, 45% are in the age range of 0-19 years. POMMAR-supported research revealed a high incidence of sexual exploitation of children and youth, largely associated with tourism, where 53% of the 102 cases of violence in the *Sentinela* Center in the first semester of 2003 involved sexual exploitation. The majority of these cases are linked to tourism in fishing, as well as visitors from neighboring Bolivian towns and truckers who exploit these children/youth at area truckstops. Among these cases, victims have been identified as coming from other areas statewide and nearby Brazilian states. There is also a concentration of local girls who are victimized by farmworkers that live in isolated swamp areas in the *Pantanal* region.

- Campina Grande: Located in the drylands of Paraíba state's interior, this city is a traditional commercial center that serves as a distribution point and processing center for agricultural and manufacturing goods which are also shipped outside of the state. Traditionally, it has been an active commercial crossroads where those passing through patronize local motels and brothels. It is also a major academic center, where universities swell its base population of 350,000 to beyond 500,000. More than 40% of its population is between the ages of 0-19 years. The *PESTRAF* TIP research identifies trafficking of girls to the nearby states of Pernambuco and Alagoas, as well as Rio de Janeiro. A congressional investigation (*CPI* – Parliamentary Investigatory Commission) was conducted in 2000, confirming the sexual exploitation of close to 200 young victims. Recent POMMAR-supported research revealed internal trafficking for sexual exploitation, where 43% of the Sentinela Center cases in the first semester of 2003 were linked to sexual exploitation.
- Feira de Santana: As the second largest commercial center in Bahia state, it is also the principal interstate junction in the North/Northeast of Brazil. It is the second largest city in the state, with a strong economy driven by commerce, industry, services, agriculture and livestock. With a population of 202,000, the age range of 0-19 makes up 41% of this total. POMMAR-supported research revealed internal trafficking for sexual exploitation, largely driven by trucking activities, where 42 of the 290 Sentinela Center cases in the first semester of 2003 were linked to sexual exploitation of girls, many of whom come from other municipalities.

In the broader national context, the year 2003 was marked by the inauguration of Luis Ignacio da Silva, *Lula*, as president of Brazil, bringing to the public policy scenario a new vision for addressing the needs of Brazil's largely excluded population, while maintaining key aspects of economic development strategies consolidated during the previous eight years under Fernando Henrique Cardoso (FHC). However, this innovative vision and the new team of politicians and technicians associated with Lula's Workers Party (PT) have had to face extreme structural barriers and budgetary limitations that have undermined key goals of proposed social programs. At the same time, the Lula government has continued several social programs initiated under the FHC administration, such as "scholarship" programs that redistribute income by providing financial incentives to families that meet criteria such as enrolling and keeping their children in school. Another important public policy ally of the POMMAR program is the Sentinel Program that offers specialized and multi-service interventions for children and youth victimized by sexual violence and exploitation. Further, the government's commitment to including civil society in policy discussions, collaboration and monitoring offer great potential for maximizing public-private partnerships.

These dynamics of the Brazilian political and development landscape have been positive for the POMMAR strategy, however forces that run counter to ensuring equitable development and guaranteeing human rights for the most excluded children and youth continue to present major challenges for ensuring sustainable development and human rights in Brazil. POMMAR continued to address these challenges in 2003 and will seek to have ensured a level of impact during 2004, so as to spin-off important results and patrimony for Brazil and the program's diverse partners.

## **THE POMMAR STRATEGY**

In this context of Brazilian development and the challenges in guaranteeing child/youth rights, POMMAR's goal is to contribute to the development of competent and responsible citizens: children and youth who develop into confident, healthy and productive adults, able to meet their individual needs and contribute to society.

Throughout nine years of activities, POMMAR has become an increasingly important partner for Brazilian organizations and public policies at the local, regional and national levels. Financial support to youth-serving organizations and advocacy coalitions is systematically complemented by technical assistance and monitoring. POMMAR's critical mass of NGO and governmental partners have created expanded and improved opportunities for children and youth to be reinserted in families, schools and communities, leading to improvements in their quality of life and future prospects.

The impact generated through this strategy can be attributed to several factors, among which the following stand out:

- The program's adherence to the international and Brazilian legal and policy framework in relation to child and youth rights, driven by the Doctrine of Full Protection of Child Rights.
- Relevant program goal and objectives, developed in close collaboration with USAID and Brazilian partners, which drive funding decisions for specific projects and activities.
- The careful criteria applied to the selection of key Brazilian NGO partners and the projects to receive technical and financial support.
- A decentralized structure, where permanent local teams in each target city work directly with partner organizations through a streamline yet experienced team of professionals in related technical areas.
- The ability to network and build important partnerships and alliances with leading public sector and third sector organizations, including international organizations.
- The methodologies employed in supporting and monitoring local project activities, based on indicators jointly defined with USAID.

Supported by the abovementioned pillars, program investments and activities are implemented in order to:

- Expand and improve the quality of services provided by partner organizations.
- Provide for capacity-building and institutional strengthening.
- Enable the documentation and systematization of methodologies that demonstrate potential for impact, leading to their dissemination and replication.
- Stimulate and support networks and exchanges among diverse organizations across programmatic areas.

POMMAR investments and activities are conducted in the following Program Areas:

1. Education: Access to quality public education and complementary educational activities to guarantee success in school and contribute to holistic development. Techniques in Arts-Education have been central to this area, with emphasis in information and communication technologies (ICT) and Digital Inclusion expanding in 2002/2003.
2. Vocational Training & Employability: Development of job and life skills applicable to the workplace, along with specific market-related abilities. Emphasis in innovative areas, such as the performing arts, has been key to this area, adding ICT in 2002/2003.
3. Child Labor: Prevention and eradication of the worst forms of urban child labor, targeting street vendors, commercial sexual exploitation, domestic servants and garbage pickers.
4. Sexual Violence and Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation: Combating sexual violence (“child prostitution”) through prevention, counseling and legal aid services, as well as advocacy networks and service coalitions. The related area addressing Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation was developed in 2002 for implementation in 2002-2004.
5. HIV/Aids: Prevention of HIV/Aids targeting youth, ages 13-24; and Assistance (Community-based Care) targeting children, ages 0-12, living with HIV/Aids directly and/or through their families.

The monitoring of outcomes through supervision in the field and collection of indicator-based program data, supported by targeted research to determine the nature and scope of problems, form the base for defining priorities in POMMAR’s allocation of financial and technical resources, as well as for measuring impact. Further, POMMAR closely monitors the institutional capacity of NGO partners and offers appropriate technical assistance and training opportunities that improve the quality of service delivery.

Based on this strategic framework, POMMAR continued and expanded its activities in 2003. Following is a description of these activities and the results of this investment.

## **POMMAR ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2003**

In its ninth year of implementation, POMMAR continues to make significant contributions towards strengthening prevention and protection efforts that target at-risk children and youth by expanding and strengthening NGO and public services, also aiding the public policy environment that impacts upon children and service providers. Following are the POMMAR Performance Indicators for Monitoring and Evaluation.

### **GLOBAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

<b>Purpose:</b>	<b>IMPROVE THE ABILITY OF AT-RISK CHILDREN AND YOUTH TO BECOME PRODUCTIVE AND HEALTHY CITIZENS</b>
Indicator #1:	Percentage of program-assisted youth that find legitimate, income-generating work
Indicator #2:	Number of program-assisted youth that request and receive health-related services
<b>Intermediate Result #1:</b>	<b>Society engaged in Decreasing Violence Against Youth</b>
Indicator #1.1:	Number of grievance cases lodged and monitored by children and adolescent advocacy groups
Indicator #1.2:	Number of victimized youth referred to legal and rehabilitation services
<b>Intermediate Result #2:</b>	<b>Educational Preparation of Program-Assisted Children and Youth Increased</b>
Indicator #2.1:	Percentage of program-assisted youth promoted to the next school grade
Indicator #2.2:	Percentage of program-assisted youth that complete vocational training courses
<b>Intermediate Result #3:</b>	<b>Awareness of Health-Related Behavior by Program-Assisted Youth Increased</b>
Indicator #3.1:	Number of community-level organizations that offer reproductive health and HIV/AIDS information and referrals to program-assisted youth
Indicator #3.2:	Number of at-risk youth and their families, educators and NGO/GO staff that participate in RH/HIV/AIDS training sessions, workshops and informational activities
<b>Intermediate Result #4:</b>	<b>Dissemination and Adoption of Lessons Learned and Successful Approaches</b>
Indicator #4.1:	Number of viable models/strategies developed and tested
Indicator #4.2:	Number of national and international dissemination events
Indicator #4.3:	Number of models/strategies adopted by others

In addition, the following Program-specific indicators were added to Program areas that came on stream after the establishment of POMMAR base Performance Indicators.

### **PROGRAM INDICATORS FOR CHILD LABOR & HIV/AIDS**

<b>Program &amp; Objective</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
<b><u>CHILD LABOR</u></b> Prevention and/or removal of children from exploitation in harmful, illegal labor activities and their subsequent return to school.	<input type="checkbox"/> Number of children removed from harmful and illegal labor activities. <input type="checkbox"/> Number of children leaving child labor activities that enter or return to school. <input type="checkbox"/> Number of children removed from child labor activities that receive scholarship and remain in school.
<b><u>HIV/AIDS PREVENTION</u></b> Increased youth access to information and services and subsequent reduction of their vulnerability to HIV/Aids.	<input type="checkbox"/> Number of youth that participate in educational activities. <input type="checkbox"/> Number of youth referred to health services (re reproductive health, STIs and HIV/Aids). <input type="checkbox"/> Number of youth that have access to condoms. <input type="checkbox"/> Number of youth that use condoms.
<b><u>HIV/AIDS ASSISTANCE</u></b> Increased access to quality and humane services for children living with HIV/Aids, as well as their families.	<input type="checkbox"/> Number of assisted children living with HIV/Aids. <input type="checkbox"/> Number of children living with HIV/Aids assisted with clinical care, social services and nutritional care. <input type="checkbox"/> Number of children living with HIV/Aids that have access to schooling. <input type="checkbox"/> Number of assisted family members of children living with HIV/Aids. <input type="checkbox"/> Number of family members of children living with HIV/Aids that receive orientation about HIV/Aids.

## QUANTITATIVE RESULTS IN 2003 (PARTIAL INDICATORS)

The following section describes activities and accomplishments that respond to POMMAR's strategic framework and specifically to Performance Indicators in two Intermediate Results (IR): **Violence (IR # 1)** and **Adolescent Health (IR # 3)**, as highlighted above. In addition, the scope of direct and indirect beneficiaries is provided.

It is important to note that due to the early submission of the 2003 Annual Report, POMMAR must limit this report to these partial IRs/Indicators, with full data collection/performance indicator report forthcoming in February 2004, as agreed upon with USAID/Brazil.

**In 2003, a total of 33 NGOs received funding to implement a total of 34 service projects;** in addition to other collaborating organizations and individuals that were funded to conduct research and/or provide technical assistance related to these service projects and other program objectives. Please see Attachment A for a complete list of the 2003 POMMAR Sub-recipients and the amount of funding invested in these activities during this year.

Following are key quantitative results linked to POMMAR Performance Indicators during the year 2003.

### Target Population:

- ❑ **9,870** children and youth reached directly by **33 of the 34 (GAPA/BA is still to submit its data on the HIV/Aids Prevention Project)** POMMAR-supported service projects (compared to 3,332 reached through 27 total projects in 2002) – **56%** of the total are female and **44%** are male. This direct beneficiary level equals **44%** of the total beneficiary population (see following bullet) of POMMAR's partners, reflecting important institutional support that goes beyond the direct beneficiaries in supported youth-serving organizations.
- ❑ **22,401** children and youth reached globally by **33 of the 34** POMMAR-supported partner organizations (compared to 16,578 reached through 27 total projects in 2002) – **56%** of the total are female and **44%** are male.

### IR#1 – Society engaged in Decreasing Violence Against Youth:

- ❑ **996** cases of violence were identified (through October 2003) by **16 of the 32 reporting** POMMAR-supported organizations (compared with 1,025 in 2002), ranging from sexual abuse and exploitation (270), physical abuse (361), Aids-related discrimination (4), negligence (209), child labor (70), and rights violations of other types (82).

- ❑ Among the 996 cases of rights violations, 426 case were reported to legal authorities and 270 victims received legal aid and therapeutic counseling through POMMAR's support. It should be noted that in many cases the reporting of the case to competent authorities is not recommended or may be refused by the responsible adult/family. In these cases, the NGO handles the case through other services, such as counseling and outreach to the family.
- ❑ Among the 270 cases of sexual abuse and exploitation, 156 victims received legal aid and therapeutic counseling through POMMAR's support.

### **IR#3 – Awareness of Health-Related Behavior by Program-Assisted Youth Increased:**

- ❑ In 33 out of 34 projects supported by POMMAR funds and technical assistance, 27 – 82% – conducted HIV/Aids prevention activities and referrals through October 2003 (compared to 23 of 27 projects – 85% - in 2002). There was a significant effort among POMMAR partners to carry out HIV/Aids Prevention interventions that included reproductive health, sexuality and STDs/Aids, accomplishing the following:
  - 322 education activities, consisting of 292 workshops, seminars and presentations, as well as 30 training courses of at least 40 hours course load;
  - 8,750 beneficiaries of these interventions, including 5,540 youth (compared with 7,852 in 2002);
  - 1,194 families, 246 educators, 1,096 health and education professionals, as well as 678 managers were also reached through these activities.

Further information on this indicator for IR#3 related to referrals will be made available in the complete Data Collection to be submitted in February 2004.

### **QUALITATIVE/QUANTITATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2003**

In addition to the results listed above, based on Performance Indicators, POMMAR identifies other quantitative and qualitative results that demonstrate program results.

#### **Global Accomplishments:**

The year 2003 was especially important in accomplishing:

- ❑ Consolidation of the TIP Program – *PAIR* (Program for Referential and Integrated Actions in Combating Sexual Violence Against Children and Youth) – as a major initiative to reinforce multi-sector collaboration among Brazilian public policies and agencies. This has provided POMMAR/Partners and especially USAID with important visibility and recognition at the federal and local levels.

- ❑ Systematizations of effective practices and methodologies implemented by key partner institutions, serving as references for replication and scaling up in other NGOs and public services.

Dissemination of these and other materials developed in previous years – in the form of books, videos, methodological workshops and videos – was carried out nationally and at local levels.

- ❑ The POMMAR team was strengthened to add technical expertise, as well as revised internal evaluation and reporting tools to better monitor sub-recipient and collaborator activities.
- ❑ Collaborative discussions and planning with partners regarding the sustainability of activities supported by POMMAR beyond its ten-year funding period.
- ❑ Planning internally and in collaboration with USAID regarding the closeout of POMMAR, including technical and financial procedures, maintenance and disposition of materials and products, and communications strategies with partners.
- ❑ Leveraging efforts by Partners of the Americas and the POMMAR Team to build on the USAID investment to date in critical child rights issue areas. To date, Partners has been able to leverage USAID's investment to win a bid for Child Labor Prevention/Eradication through the U.S. Department of Labor's Education Initiative. This program will allow for expansion and continuity of a portion of USAID's investment through POMMAR over the next four years (including one year of overlap), targeting the prevention and eradication of the worst forms of child labor, especially targeting TIP for Sexual Exploitation. Partners is also seeking other opportunities to leverage new resources that can contribute to continuity in other areas, such as HIV/Aids Assistance.

Following are additional, program area-specific accomplishments during the year 2003.

## Education, ICT and Vocational Training:

- ❑ Of the 9,870 children and youth served by 33 of the 34 POMMAR projects, 6,663 (68%) were benefited by formative educational activities.
- ❑ Of the 6,663 children and youth served by projects in formative education, 49% were involved in ICT and Digital Inclusion (ICT/DI) initiatives, responding to this new USAID strategic focus. In this group of ICT/DI projects, courses in ICT were carried out by the CDI's in Pernambuco and Brasilia, reaching highly vulnerable and excluded communities. These projects also benefited from technical support to design a comprehensive M&E system, as well as technical exchanges between the two organizations.

Further, the projects carried out by *Alpendre* (Fortaleza) and *Cipó* (Salvador) offered more advanced training for at-risk youth in computer technologies and communications, respectively. In the case of the *IDER* projects in Ceará state, 38 youth received advanced training linked to ICT and renewable energies, in addition to 20 children that participated in an innovative ICT course provided in a poor school in the interior town of *Almécegas*, where there is no electrification and a computer lab was developed and powered by solar energy.

In addition, the Brasilia City Park School's *NUPAC* Center was initiated to expand services to the impoverished outlying areas of Brasilia, also source communities for many of the street children served by the school's Brasilia facility. The *NUPAC* educational services include an ICT Lab and courses for youth, improving their educational base and preparing them for eventual market insertion.

- ❑ Over 40% of POMMAR projects in Education utilize methodologies in Arts-Education, based on the effectiveness of this approach for working with vulnerable and excluded children and youth. This approach yields important impact in youth empowerment/protagonism, use of the arts as a means of expression and citizen participation, meaningful insertion in the job market and income generating opportunities, as well as contributing to self-esteem and cultural identity. The educational, social and economic advancement of youth through these techniques are seen through projects such as *Bagunção*, *CRIA*, *Projeto Axé*, *Picolino Circus Arts School* (Salvador), *Casa de Passagem*, *Balé Afro Majê Molê*, *Em Cena Balé*, *CEPOMA*, *Centro das Mulheres do Cabo* (Recife), *Tapera das Artes* and *EDISCA* (Fortaleza).
- ❑ In the Vocational Training area, projects such as *Casa de Passagem* (Recife) and *IDER* (Fortaleza) stand out. The *Casa de Passagem* Fashion Atelier – *Maracatu Moda* – concluded two years of specialized training with a successful fashion show in Recife. The collection, “Brazilianities”, was produced by the youth, mostly girls, who also had an opportunity to display their work on stage for a large audience. At present, 75% of the beneficiaries have been placed in the job market.

The *IDER* training course in renewable energies, which built on the vocational training curriculum developed by the POMMAR-supported Professional Training Network in Fortaleza, has placed 44% of its class in the job market, including 10% in the competitive energy sector.

- ❑ POMMAR also supported partner organizations in the accreditation process for providing certified vocational training courses that are recognized by potential employers and advanced training programs. Thus far in 2003, two NGOs were certified: *IDER* in Fortaleza (certified by *CEFET*) and *Centro das Mulheres do Cabo* in Recife (certified by *COMDICA*). Other NGOs will be certified in 2004.

### **Child Labor Prevention and Eradication:**

- ❑ Of the 9,870 children and youth served by 33 of the 34 POMMAR projects, 1,855 (19%) were associated with the prevention and eradication of child labor. Two key service projects stand out in this area: The *Picolino* Circus School in Salvador provides innovative services to street children/youth subject to urban labor exploitation, ensuring success in their schooling through tutoring and complementary educational and social interventions. Several *Picolino* youth have subsequently advanced to enroll in college.

The *Projeto Axé* is also a model project in that the institution's management of a public school serves otherwise excluded urban children and youth of Salvador, yields academic success and a closing of the age-to-grade level gap for this especially challenging population.

- ❑ The POMMAR-funded Methodology for Public Policy Management, based on rapid assessment techniques and geo-processing technologies (in collaboration with the Salvador partner, *GIDEH* – managed by collaborator Francesco Villarosa) has been developed and tested in several target municipalities. The Methodological Kit is now packaged into a CD and manual with *free* software that allows users to independently modify data and update maps accordingly.

This Methodology was presented at the National Workshop on Child Labor Eradication Policy Evaluation Methodologies in Brasilia (sponsored by the National Forum for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor - FNPETI), emphasizing the technical and policy applications as well as the USAID investment through POMMAR/Partners. The Methodology was highly acclaimed by participants and the FNPETI, such that it was selected among the top three methodologies presented at the Workshop. In addition, POMMAR was invited to become a member of the Technical Group that is responsible for proposing which methodologies should be included in the National Plan to Combat Child Labor, coordinated by the FNPETI.

## **Combating Sexual Violence and Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons:**

- ❑ POMMAR continued to provide support to Networks in combating sexual violence in the three NE target cities. These activities included:
  - Technical support to the Study on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Youth in Ceará State, funded by UNICEF and UECE (Ceará State U.).
  - Technical support to the Bahia State Forum to Combat Sexual Violence, including support in conducting a three-day Youth Forum in Salvador.
  - Technical and financial support to the CEDECA-BA (Bahia Child Rights Defense Center) in finalizing the innovative methodological guide for psycho-social and legal support to victims of sexual violence.
  - Technical and financial support to the Pernambuco State Network to Combat Sexual Violence, including developing the State Action Plan, developing research of the Sentinela Centers for exploited victims, and in coordinating efforts across sectors in the State and the Metro area.
- ❑ Technical and financial support also enabled Direct Services to victims:
  - Approximately 380 girls, victims of sexual violence, received services in health (personal hygiene, medical care and medication), counseling (group therapy, individual therapy and family outreach) and socialization/education (complementary education, tutoring, school visits, sports, home visits and nutrition) at the *Casa de Passagem* in Recife. Through mid-year, 77% of the girls were passing in their formal schooling.
  - Similar services were also provided for girls at the *Acopamec* shelters (*Casa Lares*) in Salvador, where fifty victims of domestic abuse and sexual violence received counseling and health services, as well as safe shelter when necessary.
- ❑ The POMMAR *PAIR* Program (Program for Referential and Integrated Actions in Combating Sexual Violence Against Children and Youth) also accomplished several objectives in its first full year of implementation:
  - The Management Group and the Technical Guidance Group were established, consisting of representatives from POMMAR/USAID-Partners, the President's Special Secretariat for Human Rights (*SEDH*), the Ministry of Social Assistance, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Justice.

- Based on initial participatory research and assessments, local networks were developed in target municipalities to expand baseline data to serve as key political and technical inputs into Local Operative Plans. This information gathering and networking, in addition to being a mobilizing force to build local stakeholder buy-in, is serving to guide and strengthen coordinated interventions towards rights protection and psycho-social services for child and youth victims of Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation.
- Detailed needs assessments were carried out in relation to the physical and technical needs of the Tutelary Councils in the target municipalities, supporting efforts to improve their capacity to carry out their important monitoring and referral functions, as mandated by Brazilian legislation.
- Participatory workshops were conducted in target municipalities to build stakeholder buy-in and develop Local Operative Plans in target municipalities. These large-scale workshops were held in six regions, engaging a total of over 1,200 professionals from diverse governmental and social service entities to develop work plans that address the following components:
  - Implementation of policies, programs and services.
  - Tutelary Councils infrastructure and equipment needs.
  - Implementation of the training process for service network professionals.
  - Monitoring and evaluation.
  - Establishing and strengthening local protection, service and enforcement networks.
- Signing of the “Pact with Society” engaging Federal, State and Municipal Governments in the target municipalities of Pacaraima and Manaus.
- Creation of the Technical Support Group, with the charge of providing training and technical assistance to local network members. This on-going technical support process was initiated in four of the target municipalities and will include both on-site and distance mechanisms for training and technical assistance. Services are contracted with specialists and their sponsoring institutions: The School for Councils (Federal University of Mato Grosso do Sul), CEDECA/Bahia, VIOLES (Brasilia National University), Sao Paulo Pact, The Youth Village, IBISS/RJ, CECRIA/DF, Camará Project (SP) and the Santos Girls Space (SP).

Specific training was initiated in the municipalities of Pacaraima and Manaus, where 406 professionals have been trained to date.

- Technical planning workshops were held with the Technical Support Group, deepening the teams integration, the conceptual base and methodologies for training activities in the target municipalities.
- Meetings of the Technical Guidance Group to define monitoring instruments to be applied at the municipal level.

As a result of these abovementioned mobilization and training interventions, there has been an improvement in the service capacity and quality of psycho-social and legal services for child and youth victims of sexual exploitation and trafficking. Service providers who have benefited are based in the *Sentinela* Centers, Tutelary Councils, Health Centers and Clinics, and both Public Safety and Justice Agencies.

### **HIV/Aids Prevention:**

- ❑ 399 youth were trained as peer educators/counselors in HIV/Aids prevention (101 in Recife, 127 in Salvador, 80 in Fortaleza and 91 in Brasilia. These youth are carrying out education and prevention interventions in community centers, NGOs, public schools and public community-based health clinics. Through these interventions they are contributing to the dissemination of information, increasing their peers' knowledge related to safer and healthier sexuality, gender relations and reproductive health.
- ❑ In the *Bemfam* Fortaleza project, 408 youth received preventive and ambulatory care services. Complete data for 2003 on preventive and ambulatory care referrals will be presented in the comprehensive data collection report.
- ❑ Support was provided to enable the training of educators (public school teachers) and health professionals (especially community health agents) to work more effectively in schools, public health facilities and communities. Training themes included Sexual and Reproductive Health, emphasizing the prevention of STIs/HIV/Aids and adolescent pregnancy.
- ❑ Extensive informative materials were distributed addressing the prevention of STIs/HIV/Aids,
- ❑ A total of 15,300 male and female condoms, obtained through complementary (non-USAID) sources, were distributed, along with information on their correct use and other forms of prevention.

- ❑ Assessments were conducted to determine the knowledge level of 198 youth peer educators in Fortaleza addressing STI/HIV/Aids prevention. Further, an assessment of infrastructure needs in public schools and health clinics was carried out by the Fortaleza partner NGOs (ISDS, Bemfam-CE and C&C) in February 2004.
- ❑ More than 1,160 youth were engaged in 67 Social Mobilization Clubs and 64 School Newsletter Clubs in the public school system through the C&C partner NGO in Fortaleza. This project (*Igual para Igual*) trained 187 youth and 150 educators to monitor and support these Clubs.
- ❑ Also in Fortaleza, four groups of youth were trained in HIV/Aids prevention through the use of street theater, led by the NGO partner, *ISDS*. Seventy youth from five organizations were involved and created theater presentations that were presented in schools, communities and two local theaters (*Dragão do Mar* and *Morro Ouro*).

#### **HIV/Aids Care:**

- ❑ In seven HIV/Aids Care projects, **582** children living with HIV/Aids were reached to date in day programs, shelters and hospital-based care programs (including counseling and nutritional support). Complete HIV/Aids care data for 2003 will be presented in the comprehensive data collection report in February 2004.
- ❑ Three adapted recreation facilities (*Brinquedotecas*) were developed for children living with HIV/Aids in the cities of Fortaleza (2) and Salvador (1). These facilities are used to provide engaging and fun therapeutic support to children impacted by the HIV/Aids pandemic, contributing to their socialization, affection, cognitive development and psycho-motor skills. These services were previously unavailable in these cities and are closing a critical service gap.
- ❑ Through training to 116 health professionals and volunteers, services to children living with HIV/Aids were improved and became more people-oriented (“humane”).
- ❑ Support groups were created to provide mutual help among families living with HIV/Aids. Aided by trained professionals, parents and adult guardians are exchanging information and know-how in caring for children afflicted with HIV/Aids.

- ❑ Expansion of the Clown Doctors program (*Doutores da Alegria*) from São Paulo to Recife, including leveraging resources from international and Brazilian agencies. This award-winning program employs trained artists as clowns to humanize and improve the quality of relationships between child patients (with HIV/Aids) and healthcare professionals in hospitals, shelters and day centers. Training was also extended to HIV/Aids Care entities in Fortaleza and Salvador.

### **Youth Empowerment (*Protagonism*) and Participation:**

- ❑ The youth theater group, Theater Tribe from the Salvador NGO, *CRIA*, toured Italy in mid-2003, performing in Rome and ten other Italian provinces.

*CRIA*'s use of theater to inform the public and mobilize the fight against sexual exploitation of children was featured by Brazil's top television news/variety show, Globo's "*Fantástico*", highlighting the dramatic piece: "*Silêncios Sentidos*" (Silences Felt).

Further, *CRIA* joined local Salvador NGOs and longstanding POMMAR partners, *Projeto Axé* and *Grupo Bagunção* in an exchange to Maputo, Mozambique. Focused on HIV/Aids prevention, the exchange was co-sponsored by UNESCO and also included a two-week visit to Salvador to complete the exchange.

- ❑ Youth from the *Grupo Bagunção* mobilized to offer youth services to disadvantaged peers in a nearby community, transferring skills in the *Capoeira* Afro-dance, percussion, dance, fine arts, literature and English. By expanding their project to another area, 60 children and youth, ages 11-22, are benefiting.

The advanced musical group of the *Grupo Bagunção*, *Banda SUCATAMIA*, now involves 29 youth (ten girls and 19 boys), who made 16 public presentations yielding income for their performances.

- ❑ In Salvador's ICT-oriented NGO, *Cipó*, three of the five planned "Ciber-Solidarity" stations are up and running, with 18 educators trained to support them. The concept involves educational and participatory outreach by youth to peers in other NGOs through ICT and digital inclusion activities, generating a multiplier effect to the start-up activities funded through POMMAR. NGOs received donated equipment and training to begin activities, as well as on-going monitoring and support from *Cipó* youth and educators.
- ❑ Twenty-five youth from the music-based *Tapera das Artes* project in Fortaleza carried out a thematic workshop on Youth Empowerment, focusing on the traditional NE Brazil June Festivities. Their artistic product, an authentic square dance, won First Place in the city's annual Square Dance Competition.

- ❑ Graduating youth from the *Casa de Passagem*'s Fashion Atelier organized their own graduation ceremony, honoring educators and supporters in a festive and emotional presentation in Recife. Considering these girls' past of violence and abuse, this moment of accomplishment and self-recognition is an important indicator of self-esteem and their belief in prospects for a brighter future.
- ❑ Youth leaders from Recife's Cape Women's Center replicated its Youth Communicators project through their Youth in Action initiative, with graduates from the original project serving as monitors to a new group of disadvantaged youth to learn techniques in communication and mobilization through radio. These youth also carried out mobilization activities in five area communities, including five workshops to disseminate content learned throughout the original project (such as the Child Rights legislation and forms to combat sexual violence against children and youth).

### **Donor Coordination and Program Visibility:**

- ❑ The U.S. Ambassador to Brazil, Donna Hrinak, made visits to Fortaleza and Recife to monitor USAID-funded projects in Education, ICT, Energy and Vocational Training. The Ambassador was introduced to several POMMAR projects, including *IDER* (Energy, ICT and Vocational Training) and *Tapera das Artes* (Education) in Fortaleza, and *Balê Afro Majê Molê* (Education) and *Casa de Passagem Maracatu Moda* (Vocational Training for Girls) in Recife. On these occasions, USAID/W Administrator, Adolfo Franco, USAID/Brazil Director, Richard Goughnour, USAID/Brazil Social Programs Coordinator, Nena Lentini, and USAID/Brazil Energy Program Coordinator, Alexandre Mancuso, accompanied the Ambassador.
- ❑ A videoconference was held on a national scale, disseminating and debating the USAID-funded "Digital Exclusion Map" in conjunction with the renowned Getulio Vargas Foundation (FGV), Sun Microsystems and CDI-National. To enable the technical operations for this conference, partnerships were expanded with the *Porto Digital* in Recife and the World Bank, allowing for a simulcast transmission of the half-day debate in five cities (Brasilia, Rio de Janeiro, Salvador, Recife and Fortaleza). The POMMAR Director (representing USAID and the Program) and partner-institution representatives, along with the key FGV researcher for the Map – Marcelo Neri – led a debate with diverse local audiences to address trends and solutions to increase digital inclusion in Brazil, especially among the poor and disadvantaged, as a development strategy targeting education and local participation through new technologies.

- ❑ The POMMAR-supported Methodology for Public Policy Management was presented at the National Workshop on Child Labor Eradication Policy Evaluation Methodologies in Brasília (sponsored by the National Forum for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor - FNPETI), emphasizing the technical and policy applications and USAID's investment through POMMAR/Partners. The Methodology was highly acclaimed by participants and the FNPETI, such that it was selected among the top three methodologies presented at the Workshop. In addition, POMMAR was invited to become a member of the Technical Group that is responsible for proposing which methodologies should be included in the National Plan to Combat Child Labor, under the coordination of the FNPETI.
- ❑ Presenting the experience and systematized methodology of the Fortaleza Network for Professional Education, POMMAR participated in the National Seminar for Experiences in Professional Education, promoted by the Solidarity Training Program (*Capacitação Solidária*).
- ❑ POMMAR's Director and Technical Adviser represented POMMAR/Partners and USAID at the launching of the Federal Government's First Employment Program in Brasília, where President Lula personally kicked off the new Program. In addition, at the Program's state launching in Ceará, with the presence of the Minister of Labor, Jacques Wagner, POMMAR's Technical Adviser participated in the public presentation of the POMMAR-supported publication, "Learning, Labor and Dignity". The book, co-authored by Dr. Marcos Colares and Dr. Leila Paiva, and based on the experience of the Fortaleza Network for Professional Education, was given to the Minister and other participating officials.
- ❑ The Inter-Agency Resource Mobilization Group, *INTERAGE*, expanded its membership to nine institutional members in addition to POMMAR/USAID-Partners: Save the Children-UK, World Vision, Oxfam-UK, Catholic Relief Services, Plan International, UNAIDS and private sector foundations C&A Institute and Avina Foundation). The group continues to coordinate efforts to bring NGOs and companies together in working partnerships that help NGOs expand and diversify their resource base; in addition to assisting companies in reaching their corporate responsibility and social investment targets. Activities included the training of youth-serving NGOs (including several POMMAR partners in the HIV/Aids Assistance and Prevention areas), as well as transferring the *ABRINQ* Foundation fundraising program, *PNC* (Our Children Project) to Recife. *INTERAGE* also expanded the *TEAR* NGO capacity-building program to create *MOBILIZAR*, an NGO capacity-building program, which began a one-year initiative with 14 NGOs from the states of Pernambuco, Ceará, Sergipe and Alagoas. In addition, monthly Forums were held in partnership with the private sector entity, Action for Corporate Citizenship (*Ação Empresarial pela Cidadania*), including a round table discussion with President Lula's key advisor in the social area, Oded Gradjew. At each Forum the work of a local NGO is profiled for the audience made up largely of corporate leaders.

## **Dissemination and Replication:**

As mentioned above, POMMAR continued to invest in the systematization and dissemination of effective practices and methodologies. Seven organizations documented their methodology for adaptation/replication among other organizations and practitioners, with four more in process for finalization in 2004. Through 2002, a total of 18 effective methodologies have been documented and disseminated through over 200 workshops and diverse observational exchanges among youth-service implementers. Full quantitative information systematization and dissemination will be presented in February 2004 as part of the data collection report on performance indicators.

In addition to supporting the systematization and dissemination of partners, POMMAR co-sponsored a second international seminar with the *ABRINQ* Foundation that addressed the topics of Evaluation, Systematization and Dissemination of Social Projects. Several POMMAR partner organizations and technical staff received four days of intensive training.

The POMMAR experience to date has shown both the challenges and the benefits that systematization and documentation of effective practices, leading to qualitative changes in management and program direction. Partner organizations go through evaluation and reflection concerning the institutional mission and its methods and capacity to meet demands for services. This is especially challenging for an organization faced with the daily demands for effective high-risk youth services and the constant challenges of sustainability in the Third Sector.

In addition to the positive change for many organizations, these investments have led to important dissemination and replication efforts. Following are brief descriptions of systematization and dissemination initiatives in 2003:

In **Fortaleza**, dissemination of the arts-education project with *ACIC* (Children's Choirs Association), *Um Canto em Cada Canto* (A Song in Every Corner) began in 2003. The *ACIC* project focuses on improving child and youth education and development through choirs. The publication – a colorful and didactic book and CD – details the practice of forming youth choir leaders in highly disadvantaged public schools, creating innovative relationships with the schools' curricula and teaching methods.

The *BEMFAM* project in Fortaleza that serves teens in the high-risk downtown area, addressing reproductive health, sexuality and HIV/Aids, produced in 2002, was launched and disseminated in 2003. The publication – a manual and a video – is being disseminated to youth-serving organizations that incorporate health and HIV/Aids prevention into educational and counseling services, serving as an important tool for NGOs and GOs that work with youth in adolescent health and especially for those that do not specialize in adolescent health.

In **Recife**, the *Casa de Passagem* Fashion Atelier, *Maracatu Moda*, is concluding its systematization of the project for dissemination. Interviews were conducted with all the girls in the project, as well as with the manager and educators. In addition, a video was produced into a DVD, showing the educational and production process and culminating with the Fashion Show. These products will be disseminated in 2004.

The Recife radio communications project implemented by the Cape Women's Center (*Centro das Mulheres do Cabo*) produced a manual in partnership with UNICEF and the GOB Solidarity Training program. This attractive and practical publication was disseminated in area schools in 2003, transmitting concepts and teaching methodologies behind the innovative radio communications project for teens.

In **Salvador**, the *CEDECA* Child Defense Center completed a two-year systematization process of their pioneering program of comprehensive legal and counseling services for victims of sexual abuse/violence. Even prior to finalization of the publication, this model has been disseminated through seminars and training workshops, prompting a range of reforms in related services among diverse players: juvenile justice judges, public attorneys, police, psychologists and social workers. In late 2003, the publication on the *CEDECA* model will be made available for broader dissemination. Through POMMAR's *PAIR* program, this methodology is already contributing to the technical needs of the GOB Sentinel Program addressing sexual violence and TIP for sexual exploitation.

The *Picolino* School for Circus Arts project, with ten years of experience and in partnership with POMMAR since late 2000, is concluding a systematization process that has greatly contributed to reorganizing this project. As a model for educational activities and psychological support to street children, other similar youth projects in the circus arts will be able to benefit from dissemination of this publication in 2004.

In **Brasilia**, POMMAR's Child Labor Program partner, *Missão Criança*, completed its step-by-step guide for implementing the scholarship program (*BEC – Bolsa Escola Cidadã*). While the *BEC* methodology has been documented and is being replicated in various cities and in other countries as well, POMMAR assisted *Missão Criança* both financially and technically to create a practical publication that also focuses on the specific experience supported by USAID through POMMAR in the removal of children from garbage dumps. This two-piece publication will be broadly disseminated in 2004.

**Nationally (and in Salvador, Recife/Olinda and Brasilia)**, the Methodology for Public Policy Management targeting Child Labor Eradication, based on rapid assessment techniques and geo-processing technologies (in collaboration with the Salvador partner, *GIDEH* – managed by collaborator Francesco Villarosa) has been developed and tested in several target municipalities. The Methodological Kit is now packaged into a CD and manual with *free* software to enable users to independently modify data and update maps accordingly. These Methodological Kits will be disseminated to policy makers in targeted workshops in early 2004.

## **PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2004**

### **OVERVIEW**

Specific timing for the conclusion of individual grantee and complementary activities will vary according to each program area, in accordance with the four key areas of POMMAR currently encompassed by USAID funding:

- ❑ Education, Employability and ICT
- ❑ Child Labor Prevention and Eradication, including Sexual Violence and Exploitation
- ❑ HIV/Aids Prevention and Assistance
- ❑ Prevention and Eradication of Trafficking in Persons (TIP) for Sexual Exploitation

Under the assumption that sub-recipient funding should conclude within six months prior to conclusion of the Cooperative Agreement, direct support to activities through sub-recipient funding will conclude by March 31, 2004 for sub-recipient funding in the three program areas of Education-ICT, Child Labor and HIV/Aids. Complementary activities in these program areas (systematization and dissemination activities, exchanges and workshops, as addressed in the 2003-2004 Work Plan approved by USAID/B) are scheduled to conclude by June 2004.

It should be noted that while the Child Labor component of the program has been largely completed, resources were utilized in 2003 to also focus on child labor prevention through arts-education projects. Further, Partners of the Americas will be able to build on this USAID investment and track record through the recently awarded *EDUCAR* Program, funded by the U.S. Department of Labor. This initiative will address the worst forms of child labor in five of the *TIP/PAIR* target municipalities, as well as in the rural area of Pernambuco and Bahia states. The educational methodologies of longstanding collaborator, *Projeto Axé*, will be incorporated into the program, as will the Methodology for Public Policy Management, developed with *GIDEH* in Salvador, Bahia.

In the remaining program area of TIP, Partners has requested that USAID allow for maximum leeway for implementation of this more recently established area. This is due to several aspects specific to the TIP Program:

- ❑ Having come on stream late in calendar year 2002.
- ❑ The program experienced natural start-up challenges due to its complex nature that required a labor-intensive implementation process driven by the multiple stakeholders (especially at the federal government level).
- ❑ Geographic target areas are in several states new to POMMAR and located in remote areas (where TIP has been identified in USAID – supported research, *PESTRAF*).

Finally, POMMAR program will conclude with two important events to occur mid-2004. First, a national seminar will be held as a finale to the program to recognize local partners and gain further visibility towards ensuring recognition of USAID and its partners. At this event, the POMMAR/USAID-Partners ten-year publication on the POMMAR strategy and methodologies (see below re Publications) will also be presented and disseminated.

A second, more focused event will target sustainability for the HIV/Aids Assistance program component. This event will take place in the Brazilian national capital, D.F., to showcase leading NGOs that are providing critical services to children living with HIV/Aids and otherwise directly impacted by the Aids pandemic. As such, it will serve as a critical opportunity to further leverage USAID's pioneering investment through POMMAR and set the stage for other donors to join the ranks of supporters of these critical services.

## **CHALLENGES**

Following are some of the principal challenges that POMMAR will work to address in the final year of activities.

### **Education, ICT and Vocational Training:**

- ❑ Certification of the partner NGOs that implement vocational training courses in order to obtain official recognition as prescribed under the Apprenticeship Law.
- ❑ Other certifications and sustainability of vocational training courses and legitimate insertion into employment/income generation activities.

### **Combating Sexual Violence and Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons:**

- ❑ Provision of effective support services, legal protection and law enforcement through local networks that operate in a complementary and integrated fashion towards the full protection of child/youth victims, as well as the prevention of trafficking and sexual exploitation. These services should be able to reach actual and potential child/youth victims, as well as their families.
- ❑ Improve the effectiveness of law enforcement and prosecution of those that commit and perpetuate sexual crimes and human rights violations.
- ❑ Increase community participation in mobilization, monitoring and prevention activities through citizen and institutional networks, especially engaging policy makers and youth activists.
- ❑ Contribute to the *PAIR* Program's technical, political and financial sustainability.

**HIV/Aids Prevention:**

- ❑ Promote sustainable networks that offer full and complementary services to youth in HIV/Aids Prevention, as well as the prevention of other STIs.

**HIV/Aids Care:**

- ❑ Promote sustainable networks that offer full and complementary services to children and families living with HIV/Aids.
- ❑ Contribute to the long-term sustainability of day services and shelters for children and families living with HIV/Aids.

**PLANNED ACTIVITIES BY PROGRAM AREA**

Based on the above overview and challenges, the following priorities have been defined for 2004.

**Education, ICT and Vocational Training:**

- ❑ Conclusion of the systematization and dissemination process with the *Picolino* School for the Circus Arts in Salvador and the *Casa de Passagem* Fashion Atelier in Recife.
- ❑ Technical and financial support for the certification NGO partner institutions offering vocational training courses.
- ❑ Technical assistance in resource mobilization and sustainability to NGO partners in Education/Arts-Education, ICT, Vocational Training and Child Labor Prevention.

### **Combating Sexual Violence and Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons:**

- ❑ Training of professionals engaged in local networks in target municipalities of Campina Grande, Corumbá, Feira de Santana and Rio Branco.
- ❑ Signing of new Working Agreements and MOUs with federal ministries, as well as state and municipal agencies, with special attention to the municipalities of Campina Grande, Corumbá, Feira de Santana and Rio Branco.
- ❑ Technical and financial support to the National Colloquium for Networks Working to Protect Children, Youth and Families Against Violence, in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Assistance (MAS). This event will enable a broad and deeper evaluation of the *Sentinela* Program, implemented by the MAS, seeking to strengthen support and service networks that protect children and families against sexual violence and exploitation.
- ❑ Systematic technical visits to target municipalities to provide on-going technical assistance and training, in addition to monitoring of the Local Operative Plans and the local MOUs/Working Agreements.
- ❑ Technical support and training for legal and psycho-social service providers, especially targeting the municipalities of Manaus and Pacaraima. Institutional targets are: *Sentinela* Centers, Tutelary Councils, Health Services and Public Safety and Justice organs.

### **HIV/Aids Prevention and Care:**

- ❑ Regional Seminar on “Aids, Childhood and Adolescence – Challenges and Perspectives”. This event will be held in collaboration with the NGO partners, *GAPA/BA*, enable a debate and the development of new strategies related to childhood, adolescence and the HIV/Aids pandemic.
- ❑ Dissemination event on research conducted by POMMAR technicians in Brasília, assessing the state of services and current needs pertaining to the HIV/Aids pandemic impacting children, youth and their families in the Federal District.
- ❑ Conclusion and launching of the various systematization products in HIV/Aids Prevention and Care: *ISDS/Fortaleza*, *Gestos/Recife*, Day Centers and Shelters for Children Living with HIV/Aids (see section on Dissemination and Replication – page 21).

- ❑ A focused event will be held in the Brazilian national capital and other NE capitals to showcase leading NGOs that are providing critical services to children living with HIV/Aids and otherwise directly impacted by the Aids pandemic. As such, it will serve as a critical opportunity to further leverage USAID's pioneering investment through POMMAR and set the stage for other Brazilian and international donors to join the ranks of supporters of these critical services.

## **PUBLICATIONS**

As referred to above, Partners and the POMMAR team are developing an important publication to register and disseminate the ten-year history of POMMAR, focusing on effective cross-cutting and area-specific methodologies. This will be an important deliverable for USAID, as well as benefiting local partner NGOs to expand and qualify alternative financial and technical support towards building sustainability.

## **PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

The POMMAR structure and team was strengthened to add technical expertise in 2002-2003. Along with the revised internal evaluation and reporting tools to better monitor sub-recipient and collaborator activities, this improved internal capacity for developing public-private partnerships and ensuring solid program implementation, monitoring and reporting.

In terms of 2004, the changes in management and team members have been presented to USAID in the October 2003 Closeout Plan. However, the POMMAR Director and Partners of the Americas remain available for additional information requests concerning the Program's management and staffing.

## **FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND BUDGETARY STATUS**

As reported in the October 2003 Closeout Plan, program activities planned for the remainder of the award period foresee full allocation and spending of C.A. funds in both programmatic and operational areas. Per instructions from the USAID/Brazil Program Officer, Nena Lentini, the Budgetary information presented in the Closeout Plan is sufficient for the purposes of the Annual Report. That said, the POMMAR Director and Partners of the Americas remain available for additional information requests concerning the Program's financial management and budgetary status.

**Attachment A**

**POMMAR-Supported Projects – 2003 Sub-Recipients**

Sub-Recipient & State by Program Area	Sub-Recipient Contracts in 2003	Total Funding in R\$	2003 Amount Disbursed in R\$	2004 Amount Disbursed in US\$ (average)	Contract Period
<b>Education/Child Labor, ICT/Digital Inclusion &amp; Vocational Training</b>					
1- Projeto Axé – BA	Educational Program – Arts Education	R\$ 175,000	R\$ 112,500	\$38,793	Apr/02 - Mar/03
2- Balé Majê Mole – PE	Educational Program – Arts Education	R\$ 26,700	R\$ 14,314	\$4,936	Jul/02 - Jun/03
3- Escola Picolino – BA	Educational Program – Arts Education	R\$ 79,180	R\$ 79,180	\$27,303	Jan/02 - Dec/02
4- Bagunção – BA	Educational Program – Arts / ICT	R\$ 74,750	R\$ 66,550	\$22,948	Oct/02 - Jun/03
5- Tapera das Artes – CE	Systematization – Arts Education	R\$ 70,000	R\$ 70,000	\$24,139	Jun/02 - Dec/03
6- Escola Parque/Nupac – DF	Institutional Support	R\$ 137,510	R\$ 80,605	\$27,795	Jan/03 - Feb/04
7- Cipó – BA	Education - ICT	R\$ 127,942	R\$ 67,942	\$23,428	Apr/03 - Mar/04
8- EDISCA – FOR	Educational – Arts Education	R\$ 55,000	R\$ 30,000	\$10,345	Jul/03 - Dec/03
9- Alpendre – CE	Prevenção	R\$ 25,000	R\$ 13,250	\$4,569	Jul/03 - Dec/03
10- FGV – RJ	Digital Exclusion Map	R\$ 50,000	R\$ 50,000	\$17,241	Feb/03 - Jun/03
CEPOMA - PE	Educational Program – Arts Education	R\$ 22,690	R\$ 8,510	\$2,934	Jul/02 - Jun/03
Em Cena e Balé - PE	Educational Program – Arts Education		R\$ 5,760	\$1,986	Jul/02 - Jun/03
11- Casa de Passagem – PE	Fashion Atelier <i>Maracatu Moda</i>	R\$ 95,000	R\$ 75,000	\$25,862	Aug/02 - Jul/03
<b>SUB - TOTAL</b>		<b>R\$ 938,772</b>	<b>R\$ 673,611</b>	<b>R\$ 232,280</b>	
<b>TIP for Sexual Exploitation</b>					
12- CEDECA – BA	Mobilization/ Dissemination	R\$ 24,679	R\$ 17,298	\$5,965	May/03 - Oct/03
13- CEDECA – BA	Prevention/Counseling for Girls	R\$ 91,068	R\$ 22,767	\$7,851	Jun/03 - May/04
14- FADEMS – DF	Mobilization/ Dissemination	R\$ 83,717	R\$ 20,929	\$7,217	Jul/03 - Jun/04
15- ASPPE – DF	Mobilization/ Dissemination	R\$ 12,400	R\$ 4,100	\$1,414	Sep/03 - Jul/04
16- GIDEH – BA	Research and Needs Assessment	R\$ 69,750	R\$ 69,750	\$24,062	Apr/03
17- GIDEH – BA	Research and Needs Assessment	R\$ 74,400	R\$ 74,400	\$25,655	Jul/03
<b>SUB - TOTAL</b>		<b>144,150.00</b>	<b>144,150.00</b>	<b>\$72,153</b>	
<b>HIV/Aids Prevention</b>					
18- ASAS – PE	Peer Counseling and Multipliers	R\$ 80,940	R\$ 51,090	\$17,617	Jun/03 - Dec/03
19- CEPS/ISC – BA	Community-based Multipliers	R\$ 82,829	R\$ 69,629	\$24,010	Sep/02 - Dec/03
20- ATTITUDE – DF	Peer Counseling and Multipliers	R\$ 21,952	R\$ 13,910	\$4,797	Aug - Dec/03
21- GESTOS – PE	Peer Counseling and Multipliers	R\$ 76,503	R\$ 57,728	\$19,908	Jan/03 - Dec/03
22- BEMFAM – CE	Peer Counseling and Clinical Referrals	R\$ 84,573	R\$ 62,573	\$21,577	Sep/02 - Dec/03
<b>SUB - TOTAL</b>		<b>346,797.00</b>	<b>254,930.00</b>	<b>\$87,907</b>	
<b>HIV/Aids Community Assistance</b>					
23- Viva Rachid – PE	Hospital-based Care and Family Outreach	R\$ 68,986	R\$ 58,786	\$20,271	Jun/02 - Dec/03
24- Sempre Viva – PE	Community-based Care	R\$ 84,915	R\$ 74,915	\$25,835	Jun/02 - Dec/03
25- CAASAH – BA	Community-based Care	R\$ 71,000	R\$ 56,000	\$19,310	Jun/02 - Dec/03
26- GAPA – BA	Community-based Care	R\$ 92,000	R\$ 72,000	\$24,828	Aug/02 - Dec/03
27- Sol Nascente – CE	Community-based Care	R\$ 75,712	R\$ 50,712	\$17,487	Jun/02 - Dec/03
28- Madre Regina – CE	Hospital-based Care and Family Outreach	R\$ 60,000	R\$ 45,000	\$15,517	Oct/02 - Dec/03
29- Doutores da Alegria - PE	Community-based Care	R\$ 89,500	R\$ 44,480	\$15,338	Aug/02 - Jul/03
<b>SUB - TOTAL</b>		<b>R\$ 542,113</b>	<b>R\$ 401,893</b>	<b>\$138,584</b>	
<b>TOTAL GERAL</b>		<b>R\$ 1,971,832</b>	<b>\$1,474,584</b>	<b>\$530,923</b>	

**Attachment B**

**2003 POMMAR Impact Stories**